THE SUNDAY UNION.

SUNDAY.....APRIL 19, 1681

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office, Third Street, Between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,
(Six Pages),
Published six days in each week, and

THE SUNDAY UNION,
(Eight Pages),
Published every Sunday morning, making a splendid SEVEN-DAY paper.

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For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50

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THE WEEKLY UNION,
(Twelve Pages),
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Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as second-class matter.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchant's Exchange, California street; the principal News Stands and Hotels, and at the Market-street Ferry.

☞ Also for sale on all Trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION *and* WEEKLY UNION *are the only papers on the Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco, they have no competitors, either in influence or home and general circulation throughout the State.*

Weather Forecast.

Forecast till 8 P. M. Sunday: For Northern California—Fair weather, except light rain on the upper northern coast; winds generally westerly; warmer at Keeler, Fresno and Eureka.

IS "MIND-READING" A FRAUD?

Is so-called "mind-reading" a fraud?" Dr. Charles Gatchell takes the affirmative of the question in an essay in the *Forum* for April. Probably a majority of readers have witnessed the exhibitions of Bishop, Foster, or of others less conspicuous. There is not need, therefore, to explain at any length what they do. In brief, blindfolded, the mind-reader seizing his subject by the hand, leads him to the place where he has secreted an object; or he takes the "committee" in an open carriage and blindfolded drives them over a tortuous route to the place where the object is concealed and find it. Or, again, he reads names in folded slips of paper that only the "subject" is supposed to know. Still again, in a sort of trance or hypnotic state, he assumes to tell what is passing in one's mind, or to sing an air one is thinking of, or to reply to a mental question." In some cases he reads a sentence from a book one looks at, and which the mind-reader cannot see.

Now, Dr. Gatchell, who has made a profound study of the whole subject, affirms that all these things are but clever tricks, that there is not of record a single unexplainable case of "mind-reading;" that so-called "thought transference" is a myth, and that all claims to the contrary are opposed to evolution, to all known facts of physiology, and to the nature of man as now constituted. It must be confessed that reason denies the claims of the mind-readers, and that if we are to judge by results, their "powers" are not worthy of respect, since in no instance have they contributed to useful and praiseworthy ends.

"Mind-reading," so-called, is not novel, for as early as 1847 Didier, a Parisian lad, gave some wonderful examples of it, as, for instance, describing the mansion and grounds of Lord Normanby that he had never seen. But he had a confederate in Marcellet. Vielet, the servant of Puyegur, in 1784 claimed similar powers when "magnetized" by the latter, but the master in that case was the source of the trickery. Cumberland was a noted expert in the business, and he confessed that it was but muscle-reading. Bjornstrom in his work tells of Liebault hypnotizing a young man, and telling him when he came out of the condition to do what the company thought of. The company was told by one of its members to think of his embracing his cousin, a young lady. On recovery the young subject blushed, laughed, and said he would not dare do as he was impressed to act.

The claim is that in the hypnotic state one's senses are amazingly acute, and he appreciates things ordinarily not noticed. He sees and interprets every motion and look accurately, and sometimes divines, but does not read the thought of another. The same is true, says Gatchell, of one under the influence of hasheesh. So it was not wonderful that Liebault's subject, observing his cousin and the company, not all of whom could wholly control their countenances, divined the task given him. Had the thought been remote, or foreign to the surroundings, as "name the promoter of the Panama Canal," Liebault's subject would have failed.

Washington Irving Bishop, Professor Gatchell insists, was but an expert muscle-reader, and a clever trickster. His best feat was that of driving blindfolded to the place where an article had been hidden. Professor Gatchell declares that he has several times done the same trick. The operater blindfolds himself, though the committee is led to believe that it does the work. By working the muscles of the head and face the pads over the eyes are lifted, and through the cleverly-constructed hood drawn over his head, the operator is enabled to see. This hood is of four thicknesses of cloth. The outer is thin, the second and third have apertures for the eyes; the inner has a seam that the operator can open by a simple device, but which the committee cannot detect. The committeeman who hid the article is made to communicate to the others of the body by finger-tracing on the wall the route he pursued, all vocal communication being forbidden, and by this pantomime the "reader" through his pervious hood gains all the information he needs; the rest is easy.

All this is the work of the trickster. Muscle-reading is another matter. In that the operator receives his knowledge by an involuntary and very slight action of the muscles of one with whom he is in contact. This is so delicate that it may be perceptible, though a copper wire is held and there is no actual contact between the hands of the operator and the subject. Among young people one in five possess the qualification of a subject; that is, one out of every five has muscles that involuntarily indicate. Among adults one in ten or twenty is thus conditioned.

The operator with a good subject receives in a moment, after taking the subject's hand, information in what direction to move. After that the task is easy. Reading the number on a bank note, or of any arbitrary set of figures, is a modification of the feat. As the operator names over the nine digits, he receives a thrill from the hand of the subject when the correct figures are spoken. This tremor is so delicate as to be detected by the operator only,

Again, a so-called mind-reader who is very expert, will reproduce on the blackboard a geometrical figure, or a rude picture thought of, either blindfolded or with open eyes. The subject first traces the figure upon the board where the "mind-reader" cannot see it. He then erases it, and the operator, clasping the wrist or hand of the other, traces with his right hand, slowly, but with comparative accuracy, the figure made by the subject. This is the most difficult of all such feats.

Professor Gatchell declares that people capable of becoming muscle readers are amazed when they find that they have the delicacy of muscular perception to enable them to "operate." The secret of this perception is the ability to detect by the tremor, or thrill of the subject, when the operator is going wrong. When he moves in a right direction, there is perfect passiveness on the part of the subject—that is, the operator follows the line of least resistance offered by the subject. In reading a bank note number, the subject's mind as he thinks of the number, is put at a tension; the instant a proper figure is named there is relaxation, because of fulfillment of the expectation. This causes muscular action, and by his delicate sensibility the operator detects it. The same rule applies in drawing the geometrical figure, only greater expertness is demanded, greater delicacy in reading the muscular action.

In all tests the subject must be capable of mental concentration, and the operator must have acute perception of the slightest action of the muscles of the subject. But why do the muscles indicate? The Professor replies, because the ideational centers correspond to the motor centers. Sudden release from the mental tension on the part of the subject excites action in the cells of the cerebral cortex, and nervous action causes a motor impulse to be transmitted to the muscles. The one thing no "mind-reader" has ever done, says Gatchell, is to read a word kept in mind by another person, for no man can be robbed of his unuttered thought.

Professor Gatchell's explanations are clear, except that he does not, because he cannot, describe the delicate sensibility that is essential to success in the muscle reader. His theories are certainly strong, and his reasoning impresses us as quite conclusive of their soundness.

A SENSELESS FASHION.

The Department of Mercy of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, sends us the following paragraph with the request to publish it:

Mrs. Ole Bull and others employed themselves during the intervals between the sessions of the late National Council of Women in Washington in getting signatures to a pledge drawn up by Miss Willard not to wear the bodies or feathers of birds, because of the great cruelty practiced by those who obtain them, and the wholesale slaughter of the most beautiful song birds which this inexcusable fashion involves. Over one hundred and fifty women signed. No doubt others would have done so could they have been asked.

We are not in detail informed what is the particular cruelty complained of, but it has been frequently stated in the press that those who collect these ornaments for women's hats endeavor to take the birds alive, that the plumage may not be injured, and that they kill them by means that will not injure the plumage.

Generally speaking, such means cannot involve much, if any, cruelty, since they must be such as to effect speedy and probably comparatively painless death. The cruelty, therefore, to which the association refers must be such as is inseperable from any killing.

The appeal to the sensibilities is not, then, the strongest one that can be made in opposition to the silly fashion. The facts that the demand for bright plumaged small birds, to be used in millinery, a few years ago nearly worked the extermination of two or three species of small birds, and that the continuation of the fashion calls for the destruction of birds by millions, are powerful arguments against the fashion. They ought to be sufficient to destroy it, and to put a stop to the wholesale slaughter of useful bird life, without which the world will be not only less bright and beautiful, but without which humanity is exposed to ills from which these insect-feeders protect it.

But it is not in good taste to adorn headgear with dead bodies of birds. Artists and people who have made such matters a study are agreed that the practice is a rank offense to good taste. It does not extend, of course, to the use of feathers in a certain degree. The feather and the plume has from time immemorial been significant and fitting in head gear. But these are obtainable without involving wholesale killing of birds, and the possible extermination of certain forest songsters and feathered beauties.

The fashion then comes in for condemnation, but for stronger reasons than those advanced by the "Department of Mercy," For the protection of the bird families it should be abandoned; because it is senseless and meaningless and is not in line with good taste, it should not prevail; because it deprives the world of an order of life essential to man's health, happiness and general well being, the fashion should be abandoned by our women.

If the ladies would resolve to use some of the pests among birds in disfiguring their bonnets and hats, good might be done; as for instance, if they would wear the body of the robber English sparrow, his thinning out would be beneficial, for he breeds too fast under the influence of civilization to the conditions of which he so speedily accustoms himself. But he is not a bird of fine plumage, a thing of beauty or aught but a nuisance, and hence he is spared the snare of fashion's hunter.

But the floral world furnishes enough of models for the ornamentation of the head-gear of women, and with the fanciful designing of the milliner's art, and skill of the manufacturers of wonderful creations of strange things not known in the realm of nature, the ladies ought to be satisfied. They have it in their power to put an end to the bird slaughter by refusing to obey the autocratic decrees of fashion. Is not this, however, too much to expect of women? Is it not true that they were appealed to six years ago or so on this same subject, and that while they admitted the justice of the appeal they continued to worship at the shrine of fashion? The priesthood of that source of fashion's grace is a man in Berlin, and a man in Paris, each one of whom once a month in the interest of powerful manufacturers and dealers, issues a decree that garments shall be of this or that texture, color and cut, and be thus or so worn and ornamented. This decree sounds around the world of civilization, and all womankind thereon bows in acknowledgment of its infallibility. To this date there is no record of any large number of women having successfully defied these high priests of dress art, and it is unlikely that many will. When the good people of the "Department of Mercy" can prevail upon these autocrats of fashion to decree that birds shall disappear from hats and garments, and plumage shall be worn only that is obtainable without reckless slaughter of birds, the special work they are engaged in will be finished. Those patent springs of power by a single wave of the hand can accomplish more than religion, legislation, merciful appeals, ridicule, satire or moral suasion can achieve in the half of a century.

HUMANE ASSOCIATIONS.

The fourteenth annual report of the American Humane Association for 1890 is just out. On one page of the report is the picture of a horse. The animal shows all the points of good breeding and was some day a superior horse. As represented in the engraving it is emaciated and covered with sores, and the hoofs have grown out so long that they curl up and describe a semi-circle, thick, horny, and half tubular in form. The note in explanation of the sad-looking animal reads as follows:

Nine years ago this horse was valued at over $200, and because he ran away, the owner, for revenge, shut him up in his barn, and has never permitted him to leave his stall. Strangers were excluded from entering the barn. Mr. D. H. Whitehead, agent of the Milwaukee Humane Society, found this once beautiful sorrel horse, with fine bony head, large hazel eyes, and intelligence like a man, covered with bed sores, reduced to nothing but skin and bones, and the hoofs grown long and rocker-shaped. When the animal was untied for the first time in nine years he hobbled out into the sunshine to nibble the green grass, and showed his gratitude by a low whinny. The owner of this cruelly treated animal was only fined $25 and costs; and again the defendant sought revenge by suing Mr. Whitehead for retaining the feet, and the judge decided that the society should pay $100 and costs, which the society did, and now own the feet. Such cruelty is shocking, and such decisions are setting a premium on cruelty.

The comment of the Humane Society in the closing sentence is altogether too mild, and fails to express the indignation every man worthy of the name should feel. It is nothing less than amazing that any human being should be guilty of such inhumanity. The man who can sink to so low a level of revenge would not restrain his passion if it prompted him to cut a throat or strangle an infant. The fellow ought to be tied in a horse-stall for nine years himself—the punishment would be less severe than that he inflicted upon the dumb brute unfortunately subject to his will.

The brutehood that is beneath us, by its very helplessness appeals eloquently to our sense of justice, to our forbearance and merciful nature. The gospel of gentleness needs to be preached all the times. It is forever at war with the brutal in man, and it must without cessation battle for the helpless creatures that do us service. But a few years ago humane societies were the laughing-stock of the land; their members were termed sickly sentimentalists, morbidly sensitive and chicken-hearted. Thanks to the progressive spirit of the age and the blaze of enlightment, to-day these associations command universal respect and enlist the best energies of the noblest manhood. Nevertheless, that the continuance of such organizations is necessary proves there still are brutish men who must be restrained and punished for cruelty to animals. The Humane Society that was founded in San Francisco some twenty years ago had a difficult path to travel until public sentiment was sufficiently informed in that city. It was the butt of ridicule and the target for the shafts of satire for several years. In fair time, however, it won its way to public confidence and regard, was chartered by legislative act, was endowed by James Lick, and to-day is one of the most beneficent institutions of the metropolis. Yet this gain in its favor does not signify that there is not still need to labor in the direction these societies take.

In Sacramento we think there is less cruelty to animals than in most cities. There are here no steep grades to overtax horses, no special temptation to overload teams, for cruelty in the main manifests itself in the ill-treatment of horses. Nevertheless, it would be by no means lost labor to set up even in this city some sort of a guard, to organize some order of society resembling those in San Francisco, Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Kansas City, Mobile, Rochester, Atlanta, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Boston, Denver, New York, San Diego, Louisville, Nashville, Los Angeles, Newark, Tacoma, Atchison, Elgin, Akron, Dayton and two hundred and forty other towns and cities of the United States. There come now and then complaints to this office of cruelty wantonly inflicted upon domestic animals in this city, and in every case the complainant is indisposed to proceed against the offender, because he or she does not wish to assume the responsibility and invite the punishment the guilty party might visit upon the prosecutor in retaliation. A humane society, however, acts through its official membership and does not stand in fear. Its very existence in a community is deterrent, and restrains the passions and heartlessness of men that are otherwise often manifest towards dumb animals. It stimulates, moreover, the humane spirit, and cultivates merciful instincts. For the office of these associations is not more to punish the guilty, than it is to inculcate the doctrine of kindness to animals, as a means of insuring gentleness and humanity towards men. The child that grows up in the midst of cruel practices towards brutes, is very likely to become brutal and cruel towards his fellows, and in manhood to become a domestic tyrant and a terror to his wife and children. We cultivate kindness to animals, therefore, not only because it is due the animal, but because it finds reflection in our own characters and makes us gentler towards each other.

New Incorporations.

The following articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

The Central North Star Mining Company of Grass Valley. Capital stock, $1,000,000. Directors—J. R. R. Nuttall, Frank Sperling, Joseph Weissheim, Jacob Weissheim and James Watt.

Cosmos Improvement Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, $100,000. Directors—S. J. Long, Lawrence Vincent, L. G. Schord, J. O. Jephson and F. N. Belgrany.

W. J. Wallady Undertaking Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, $20,000. Directors—W. H. Kelly, A. Olsen, Edward Sweeney, S. C. Walsh, N. Savage.

California Petroleum and Asphalt Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, $500,000. Directors—J. F. Pope, W. Northrope Cowles, G. E. Hall, J. F. Leisester and Harold Wheeler.

California Transfer Company of San Francisco, Capital stock, $60,000. Directors—C. M. Goodall, Wm. D. O'Kane, James Gaffney, A. H. Evans and F. G. Brown.

A Well-Recruited Chaingang.

Deputy Sheriff Sullivan has had the chaingang at work for several days on N street, from Tenth to Fifteenth, cleaning away the grass from the gutters and scraping the mud from the roadway. Augmented by the large force sent to the County Jail yesterday by Judge Cravens, the gang ought to do some effective work in the next few months.

Special Notices.

HOITT'S ADDITION TO THE TOWN OF LINCOLN.

Ira G. Hoitt has subdivided forty acres within the corporate limits of the town of Lincoln, Placer County, and is selling lots 50x125 feet at $25 to $55 each, payable $10 to $20 cash, balance in monthly installments of $5 without interest. Lincoln is the liveliest town on the railroad between Sacramento and Portland; over seventy new buildings, among which are two new churches, have been erected there during the past year, and the purchase of these lots, which are only ten minutes' walk from the depot, must certainly prove profitable to the buyers. For maps and full particulars apply to A. C. FLEMING, Lincoln, or to STEPHENSON & HARTMAN, 1007 Fourth street, Sacramento. mr31-1m

HAND-MADE CREAMS, 35 cents per pound; also finest variety of candies. JOHN ARCEGA, 508 K street. mr24-tf

SAMPLE ROOMS, 1014 Sixth street, between J and K. Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. JACOB KEARTH, Proprietor.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH, by use of local anesthetic. DR. WELDON, Dentist, Eighth and J streets.

New Advertisements.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 22d day of MAY, 1891, for all the labor and materials required for the stone and brick masonry of the superstructure, the iron work of floors, ceilings and roof construction, roof covering, down and drain-pipes, brick and terra cotta floor arches for the United States Postoffice, etc., building at SACRAMENTO, CAL., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be had on application at this office, or the office of the Superintendent at SACRAMENTO, CAL. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $500. The department will reject all bids received after the time herein stated for opening the same; also bids which do not comply strictly with all the requirements of this invitation. Proposals must be enclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked, "Proposal for stone and brick masonry of superstructure, iron work of floors, ceilings and roof construction, etc., for the United States Postoffice, etc., building at SACRAMENTO, CAL.," and addressed to H. C. McLEAN, Acting Supervising Architect.

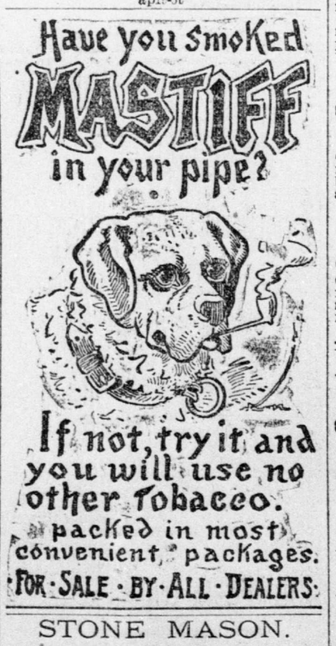
April 13, 1891. ap19-6teod

SPIRIT TEST MEDIUM.

BEN. M. BARNEY, A CELEBRATED Medium, will hold a Test Seance in Pythian Castle THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Furniture and Carpets.

BELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell on the premises, 814 Seventh street, between G and H, on THURSDAY, April 23, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the well-kept furniture of seven rooms, consisting in part of: plush parlor suite of six pieces, parlor tables, willow rocker, mirrors, 1 fine bedlounge, lace curtains, pictures, 3 bed-room suits, spring and top mattresses, feather pillows, blankets, comforts, sheets, spreads, wardrobes, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, hall and stair carpets, gasoline stove, extension table, dining chairs, kitchen furniture, 4 toilet sets, crockery, glassware, etc. Sale positive. Terms cash. BELL & CO., Auctioneers. ap19-5t



STONE MASON.

CEMENT AND ARTIFICIAL WALKS laid, in all colors, at lowest prices. First-class work guaranteed.

A. BOITANO,
No. 719 Alley, bet. M and N, Seventh and Eighth Sts., Sacramento, Cal. mr12-tf

Hale Bros. & Co.

NEXT WEEK!

Two Special Attractions for Prudent Buyers.

I.

EMBROIDERED
Pattern Suits,
$10.

The shrewdest of buyers often make errors, but even the inexperienced cannot fail to stumble over the fact that those EMBROIDERED PATTERN SUITS now in the window represent a bargain at $10 each. Compare with anything you have paid $15 for! That's a good test. The suits are exquisitely embroidered in silk cord and have trimming for the basque. Four colors:

BLACK.
FAUVETTE—A Light Old Rose.
BISON—A New Tan.
BEIGE—A New Brown.

See Display in Show Window.

II.

BLACK
Sateen Corsets,
50c.

To-morrow we put on sale 50 dozen Black Sateen Corsets at 50c each—the same kind as the lot which we sold two months ago in such short order. This second lot was bought at a close figure, so that we can make the price as before. It is a French model corset, well made, nicely trimmed, and is in all sizes.

See Display in Show Window.

HALE BROS. & CO.

CORSETS!

We carry all the grades of that most excellent and perfect fitting Corset known as THOMPSON'S GLOVE-FITTING. The prices range from

$1, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25 to $2 50.

That it is the most popular Corset of the day is attested to by the fact that there are 100 dozen of this well-known make sold to one dozen of any other. The sizes are now complete, having just received a fresh supply.

We are showing an elegant line of Trimming Buttons. Another invoice of the Round Pearl and Olive Shapes just received.

W. I. ORTH, 630 J St.

Amusements, Etc.

CALIFORNIA BASEBALL LEAGUE.
SNOWFLAKE PARK.

SATURDAY and SUNDAY, April 18th and 19th.

SACRAMENTO vs. SAN FRANCISCO.

Gentlemen, 50 cents; Ladies free.

Sunday game commences at 2:30 P. M. Other games commence at 3 P. M.

No trains. Central Street Railway Cars will run direct to ball park.

R. S. Carey will run his large cars to Twenty-fourth and R streets for the benefit of baseball patrons. ap17-3t

HUSSARS' PICNIC.

THE SACRAMENTO HUSSARS WILL give their annual picnic

SUNDAY, April 19th, at Richmond Grove.

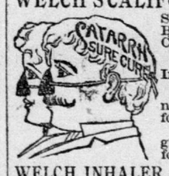
Games for young and old. Concert and dance music by the Hussar Band. Officers and members of the First Artillery Regiment are cordially invited to attend. By order

ap16-4t THE COMMITTEE.

DANCING CLASSES AT TURNER HALL.

GENTLEMEN'S CLASS, MONday at 7:30 P. M. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Class, Tuesdays, 7:30 P. M. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Class for new beginners, Friday, at 7:30 P. M. Private Lessons at all hours.
JONES, FISCH & WATSON.

WELCH'S CALIFORNIA INHALER



Sure Cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds, etc.

"The Only all Night Inhalation."

Break up a cold in one night. Sure preventive for all infectious diseases.

For sale by all druggists, or sent postpaid for $2 50 by the

WELCH INHALER AND MEDICINE CO.,
37 Second street, San Francisco.
m28-3m

FISHING TACKLE

OF EVERY VARIETY, GUNS, Rifles, Pistols, Fixed Ammunition, Cutlery and Sporting Material of every description. Guns choke bored, stocks bent and repairing on guns and rifles a specialty.

ap14-tf H. ECKHARDT, 523 K st.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East.

Miscellaneous.

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

208 and 210 J Street,

The Leading Stationers, Printers and Lithographers.

Agents for Caligraph Type Writer and Supplies.

MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS.

C. EHMANN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fancy and Staple Groceries,

PRODUCE AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT,

—AND DEALER IN—

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS

1028 and 1030 J Street.

☞ Goods delivered free of charge.

SHERWOOD HALL NURSERIES,

Timothy Hopkins,

MENLO PARK, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL.

Carnations, Roses, Chrysanthemums and Cut Flowers.

☞ SWEET PEA SEED A SPECIALTY. ☜

The Sweetest and Best.

THE CAPITAL HAM.
Lindley & Co., Sacramento.

Real Estate, Etc.

Edwin K. Alsip & Co.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
Insurance Agents
OF CENTRAL CALIFORNIA,
No. 1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento,
—OFFER SOME—
SPECIAL BARGAINS
—IN—
FARMING -:- PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

No. 545—For $3,000—160 acres; has 3 acres in orchard, 30 acres in grain, 4 acres in alfalfa, 60 acres cleared, 80 acres in timber, fenced into four fields; has dwelling of 5 rooms, barn 20x30, ditch of free water running through the place. Situate 2 miles from railroad station in El Dorado County.

—ALSO—

No. 543—For $9,500—342 acres; 4 acres in vineyard, about 7 acres in orchard, 4½ of which are French prunes; 6 acres in garden, 6 acres in alfalfa, from which 4 crops can be cut; 100 acres cleared, 120 acres fenced, 220 acres timber, fenced into 5 fields; has a good dwelling of 6 rooms and cellar, large barn for horses, cattle barn, 3 head valuable horses, 21 head of cattle, 2 bulls, 3 steers, hogs, chickens, all farming tools, buggies, wagons, etc. This is a good, cheap place; wants to be seen to be appreciated. Situate near Middletown, in Lake County.

—ALSO—

No. 542—For $60 per acre—100 acres on Cosumnes River; 200 acres bottom land, 60 of which are in alfalfa; 35 acres in orchard, fenced into 9 fields; dwelling of 7 rooms, barn 50x60, granary, all farming tools, etc.

—ALSO—

Ten-acre Tracts near Loomis, Placer County.

One and Five-Acre Lots
—ON—
LOUISIANA TRACT,

Ten minutes' walk from terminus of Electric Street Car Line.

TERMS—One-fourth cash; deferred payments at 7 per cent. interest.

Houses Rented! Rents Collected!
Money to Loan! Insurance Placed!

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.

THE LOTS
—IN IMPROVED PORTION OF—
OAK PARK
—ARE GOING FAST—
DO NOT DELAY.

80x100, with improvements, corner Twenty-eighth and K streets.
40x60, with improvements, corner Sixteenth and G streets.
40x160, with improvements, 1425 E street.
40x160, corner Fifteenth and E streets.
145 acres, with improvements, only 5 miles from city. One of the finest farms in Sacramento County. Very cheap.

STEPHENSON & HARTMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance Agents.
1007 FOURTH STREET. fe21-1y

W. P. COLEMAN,

Real Estate Salesroom, 325 J st.

We have eight lots in block 53, the Town of Folsom, for sale at $250 each. Only one block from the mill site of the dam. A bargain.

These lots will be very valuable shortly.

MONEY TO LOAN.

P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH.

FOR SALE.

640 ACRES OF SPLENDID LAND, ONE-half patented and the other half to pre-empt and homestead.

320 acres, fenced in two fields, 35 acres in grain; well watered by living springs; near railroad; dwelling, two barns and all necessary out-buildings; wagon, mower and other implements; furniture and carpets, live stock and chickens; all go with place; also, several tons hay. Price, $3,500. Location healthy.

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